VOL. XVI-NO. 41-WHOLE NO. 832.

MEMOIRS OF GEN. WM. T. SHERMAN.

CAMPAIGN OF CAROLINAS.

Floods Delay the Progress of the Union Forces.

SHERMAN RECONNOITERS.

The General Plans to Threaten Charleston and Augusta.

REAL DESTINATION IS COLUMBIA.

Details of Proposed Movements Revealed by Letters

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CHAPTER XXII-(continued).

EN. FOSTER'S DEPARTment of the South had been enlarged to embrace the coast of North Carolina, so that the few troops serving there, under the command of Gen. Innis N. Palmer, at Newbern, became subject to my command. Gen. A. H. Terry held Fort Fisher, and a rumor came that he had take the ity of Wilmington; but this was premature. He had about eight thousand men. Gen. Schofield was also known to be en route from Nashville for North Carolina, with the entire Twenty-third Corps, so that I had every reason to be atisfied that I would receive additional strength as we progressed northward, and before I should need it.

Gen. W. J. Hardee commanded the Confederate forces in Charleston, with the Salkiehatchie River as his line of lefense. It was also known that Gen. Beauregard had come from the direction of Tennessee, and had assumed the general command of all the troops designed

to resist our progress. The heavy Winter rains had begun early in January, rendered the roads execrable, and the Savannah River became so swollen that it filled its many channels, overflowing the vast extent of ricefields that lay on the east bank. This flood delayed our departure two weeks, for it swept away our pontoon drowning John E. Smith's Division, of the Fifteenth Corps, with several heavy trains of wagons that were en route from

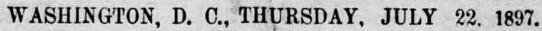
of his divisions across the river, when Sister's Ferry, about forty miles above Savannah, was selected for the passage of the rest of his wing and of Kilpatrick's cavalry. The troops were in motion for that point before I quitted Savannah, and Capt. S. B. Luce, United States Navy, had reported to me with a gunboat (the Pontiac) and a couple of transports, which I requested him to use in protecting Sister's Ferry during the passage of Slocum's wing, and to

SHERMAN GOES TO POCOTALIGO.

The utmost activity prevailed at al points, but it was manifest we could not get off much before the 1st day of February, so I determined to go in person to Pocotaligo, and there act as though we were bound for Charleston. On the 24th of January I started from Beaufort with a part of my staff, leaving the rest to follow at leisure, rode across the island to a pontoon bridge that spanned the channel between it and the mainland, and thence rode by Garden's Corners to a plantation not far from Pocotaligo, occupied by Gen. Blair. There we found a house, with a majestic wood, and desolation marked one of those splendid South Carolina estates where the proprietors formerly had dispensed a hospitality that distinguished the old regime of that proud State.

I slept on the floor of the house, but the night was so bitter cold that I got up by the fire several times, and when it burned low I rekindled it with an old mantel-clock and the wreck of a bedstead which stood in the corner of the room-the only act of vandalism that I

The next morning I rode to Pocotaligo, and thence reconnoitered our entire line down to Coosawhatchie. Pocotaligo Fort was on low, alluvial ground, and near it began the sandy pineland which connected with the firm ground extending inland, constituting the chief reason for its capture at the very first stage of the campaign. Hatch's Division was ordered to that point from Coosawhatchie, and the whole of How- umn of 20,000 men. ard's right wing was brought near by, ready to start by the 1st of February. I also reconnoitered the point of the Salkiehatchie River where the Charleston Railroad crossed it, found the bridge





A PICKET OUTPOST.

(From the Brady Collection of Photographs in the War Department. Showing Photographer's Outfit.)

about it; but the stream itself was absolutely impassable, for the whole bot- cations can be run out, there being here abunbridge at Savannah, and came near tom was overflowed by its swollen dance of rolling-stock suited to the gage of waters to the breadth of a full mile.

Divisions, of the Seventeenth Corps, were Savannah to Pocotaligo by the old cause- kept active, seemingly with the intention to cross over in the direction of Charles-Gen. Slocum had already ferried two ton, and thus to keep up the delusion that that city was our immediate "objective." Meantime, I had reports difficulties he had encountered about Sister's Ferry, where the Savannah River was reported nearly three miles wide, and it seemed for a time almost impossible for him to span it at all with his frail pontoons. About this time (Jan. 25th) the weather cleared away bright and cold, and I inferred that the river would soon run down, and enable facilitate the passage of the troops all he Slocum to pass the river before Feb. 1st. One of the divisions of the Fifteenth ready for you, let me know it. Corps (Corse's) had also been cut off by the loss of the pontoon bridge at Savannah, so that Gen. Slocum had with him not only his own two corps, but Corse's Division and Kilpatrick's cavalry, without which it was not prudent for me to inaugurate the campaign. We therefore rested quietly about Pocotaligo, collecting stores and making final preparaions of the Twentieth Corps were fairly

SOME IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. avenue of liveoaks, whose limbs had a few original letters that bear directly been cut away by the troops for fire- on the subject, and tend to illustrate it: HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1865.

sary orders for the march northward.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi. GENERAL: Your letters brought by Gen Bar nard were received at City Point, and read with interest. Not having them with me, however, I cannot say that in this I will be able to satisfy you on all points of recommendation. As I arrived here at 1 p. m., and must leave at 6 p. m., having in the meantime spent over three hours with the Secretary and Gen. Halleck, I must be brief. Before your last request to have Thomas make a campaign into the heart of Alabama, I had ordered Schofield recall done by myself personally during vance (6,000) will reach the seaboard by the 23d, the remainder following as rapidly as railroad transportation can be procured from Cin-

cinnati. The corps numbers over 21,000 men. Thomas is still left with a sufficient force. surplus to go to Selma under an energetic leader. He has been telegraphed to, to know whether he could go, and, if so, by which o' several routes out. If Schofield comes to Beaufort, he should He has been telegraphed to, to know whether he he would select. No reply is yet received. Canby has been ordered to act offensively from the seaconst to the interior, toward Montgomery and Selma. Thomas's forces will move from the North at an early day, or some of his troops will be sent to Canby. Without further reinforcement Canby will have a moving col-

Fort Fisher, you are aware, has been cap tared. We have a force there of 8,000 effective. At Newbern about half the number. It is rumored, through deserters, that Wilmington also has fellen. I am inclined to believe the rumor, because on the 17th we knew the

farther side, and could see a few men two points will move to the interior, toward cause. I nursed the feeling as far as possible, Goldsboro', in co-operation with your movements. From either point, railroad communi-

There have been about 16,000 men sent from Nevertheless, Force's and Mower's Lee's army south. Of these you will have 14,000 against you, if Wilmington is not held by the enemy, casualties at Fort Fisher having All other troops are subject to your orders as

you come in communication with them. They will be so instructed. From about Richmond I will watch Lee closely, and if he detaches many men, or attempts to evacuate, will pitch in. In the meantime, should you be brought from Gen. Slocum of the terrible to a halt anywhere, I can send two corps of 30,-000 effective men to your support, from the

To resume: Canby is ordered to operate to the interior from the Gulf. A. J. Smith may go from the north, but I think it doubtful. A force of twenty-eight or thirty thousand will co-operate with you from Newbern or Wil-mington, or both. You can call for reinforce-

This will be handed you by Capt. Hudson, of my staff, who will return with any message you may have for me. If there is anything I can do for you in the way of having supplies

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, PO-COTALIGO, SOUTH CAROLINA, Jan. 29, 1865. Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, City Point, Va. DEAR GENERAL: Capt. Hudson has this moment arrived with your letter of Jan. 21st, which I have read with interest.

The capture of Fort Fisher has a most imtions, until the 1st of February, when I learned that the cavalry and two divispoint of security on the seaboard. I hope Gen. Terry will follow it up by the capture of across the river, and then gave the neces- Wilmington, although I do not look for it, from Admiral Porter's dispatch to me. I rejoice that Terry was not a West-Pointer, that Athens. he belonged to your army, and that he had the same troops with which Butler feared to make

Admiral Dahlgren, whose fleet is reinforced by some more ironclads, wants to make an assault a la Fisher on Fort Moultrie, but I withhold my consent, for the reason that the capture of all Sullivan's Island is not conclusive as to Charleston; the capture of James Island would be, but all pronounce that impossible at this time. Therefore, I am moving (as hitherto designed) for the railroad west of Branchville. then will swing across to Orangeburg, which will interpose my army between Charleston and the interior. Contemporaneous with this. Foster will demonstrate up the Edisto, and afterward make a lodgment at Bull's Bay, and occupy the common road which leads from Mount Pleasant toward Georgetown. When I get to Columbia, I think I shall move straight for Goldsboro', via Fayetteville. By this circuit I cut all roads, and devastate the land; and the forces along the coast, commanded by Foster, will follow my movement, taking anything the enemy lets go, or so occupy his attention that he cannot detach all his forces against me. I feel sure of getting Wilmington, and may be Charleston, and being at Goldsboro', with its railroads finished back to Morehead City and Wilmington, I can easily take be pushed out to Kinston, on the Neuse, and may be Goldsboro' (or, rather, a point on the Wilmington road south of Goldsboro'). It is not necessary to storm Goldsboro', because it is in a distant region, of no importance in itself, and, if its garrison is forced to draw supplies from its north, it will be eating up the same

stores on which Lee depends for his command.

I have no doubt Hood will bring his army to Augusta. Canby and Thomas should penetrate Alabams as far as possible, to keep employed at least a part of Hood's army; or, what would accomplish the same thing, Thomas might reoccupy the railroad from Chattanooga forward enemy were blowing up their works about to the Etowah, vis, Rome, Kinston, and protected by a rebel battery on the Published by permission of D. Appleton & Co... If Wilmington is captured, Schofield will go therman, and Sherman, In either event all the surplus forces at the desided in best leaves, who manifested a desided in best leaves, who manifested a In either event, all the surplus forces at the decidedly hostile spirit to the Confederate

and instructed Grover to keep it up. My left wing must new be at Sister's Ferry,

crossing the Savannah River to the east bank, Slocum has orders to be at Robertsville tomorrow, prepared to move on Barnwell. Howard is here, all ready to start for the Augusta Railroad at Midway. We find the enemy on the east side of the

Salkiehatchie, and cavalry in our front; but all give ground on our approach, and seem to be merely watching us. If we start on Tuesday, in one week we shall be near Orangeburg. having broken up the Augusta Road from the that every rail is twisted. Should we encounter too much opposition near Orangeburg, then I will for a time neglect that branch, and rapidly move on Columbia, and fill up the triangle formed by the Congarce and Waterce (tributaries of the Santee), breaking up that great center of the Carolina roads. Up to that point I feel full confidence, but from there may have to manuver some, and will be guided by the questions of weather and supplies.

You remember we had fine weather last February for our Meridian trip, and my memory of the weather at Charleston is that February is usually a fine month. Before the March storms come we should be within striking distance of the coast. The months of April and May will be the best for operations from Goldsboro' to Raleigh and the Roanoke. You may rest assured that I will keep my troops well in hand, and if I get worsted, will aim to make the enemy pay so dearly that you will have less to do. I know that this trip is necessary; it must be made sooner or later; I am on time, and in the right position for it. My army is large enough for the purpose, and I ask no reinforcement, but simply wish the utmost activity to be kept up at all other points, so that concentration against me may not be uni-

I expect that Jeff Davis will move heaven and earth to catch me, for success to this column is fatal to his dream of empire. Richmond is not more vital to his cause than Columbia and the heart of South Carolina.

If Thomas will not move on Selma, order him to occupy Rome, Kingston, and Allatoona, and again threaten Georgia in the direction of

sertion, and every available means; but there is a large class of vindictive Southerners who will fight to the last. The squabbles in Richmond, the howls in Charleston, and the disintegration elsewhere, are all good omens for us; we must not relax one iota, but, on the contrary, pile up our efforts. I would, ere this, have been off, but we had terrific rains, which caught us in motion, and nearly drowned some of the troops in the ricefields of the Savannan, swept away our causeway (which had been carefully corduroyed), and made the swamps hereabouts mere lakes of slimy mud. The weather is now good, and I have the army on terra firma. Supplies, too, came for a long time by daily driblets instead of in bulk; this is now all remedied, and I hope to start on Tuesday. I will issue instructions to Gen. Foster, based on the reinforcements of North Carolina; but if Schofield come, you had better relieve Foster, who cannot take the field, and needs an operation on his leg. Let Schofield take command, with his Headquarters at Beaufort, N. C., and with orders to secure Goldsboro (with its railroad communication back to Beaufort and Wilmington). If Lee lets us get that position, he is gone up. I will start with my Atlanta army (60,000),

supplied as before, depending on the country for all food in excess of 30 days. I will have less cattle on the hoof, but I hear of hogs, cows, and calves in Barnwell and the Columbia districts. Even here we have found some forage. Of course, the enemy will carry off and destroy some forage, but I will burn the houses where the people burn their forage, and they will get tired of it.

I must risk Hood, and trust to you to hold Lee or be on his heels if he comes south. I observe that the enemy has some respect for my name, for they gave up Pocotaligo without a fight when they heard that the attacking force belonged to my army. I will try and keep up that feeling, which is a real power.

With respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General, commanding. P. S.—I leave my Chief Quartermaster and Commissary behind to follow coastwise. [Dispatch No. 6.]

FLAG STRAMER PHILADELPHIA. SAVANNAH RIVER, Jan. 4, 1865. Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. SIR: I have already apprised the Department that the army of Gen. Sherman occupied the city of Savannah on the 21st of December. The rebel army, hardly respectable in numbers or condition, escaped by crossing the river and taking the Union causeway toward the

I have walked about the city several times, and can affirm that its tranquility is undisturbed. The Union soldiers who are stationed within its limits are as orderly as if they were in New York or Boston. . One effect of the march of Gen. Sherman through Georgia has been to satisfy the people that their credulity has been imposed upon by the lying asserinability of the United States Government to withstand the armies of rebeldom. They have seen the old flag of the United States carried by its victorious legions through their State, days since. almost unopposed, and placed in their princi-

pal city without a blow. Since the occupation of the city Gen. Sherman has been occupied in making arrangements for its security after he leaves it for the march that he meditates. My attention has been directed to such measures of co-operation as the number and quality of my force permit.
On the 2d I arrived here from Charleston,

whither, as I stated in my dispatch of the 29th of December, I had gone in consequence of information from the senior officer there that the rebels contemplated issuing from the harbor. and his request for my presence. Having placed a force there of seven monitors, sufficient to meet such an emergency, and not perceiving any sign of the expected raid, I returned to Savannah, to keep in communication with Gen, Sherman and be ready to render any assistance that might be desired. Gen. Sherman has fully informed me of his plans, and, so far as my means permit, they shall not lack assistance by water.

On the 3d the transfer of the right wing to Beaufort was begun, and the only suitable vessel I had at hand (the Harvest Moon) was sent to Thunderbolt to receive the first embarkation. This took place about 3 p. m., and was witnessed by Gen. Sherman and Gen. Barnare falling out of their ranks by sickness, de- | ard (United States Engineers) and myself. The army transports also followed the first move by | Wilmington. the Harvest Moon.

I could not help remarking the unbroken silence that prevailed in the large array of troops; not a voice was to be heard, as they gathered in masses on the bluff to look at the vessels. The notes of a solitary bugle alone came from their midst.

rebel works (Causten's Bluff) that dominated this watercourse—the best approach of the kind I am collecting data that will fully exhibit to the Department the powerful character of

Gen. Barnard made a brief visit to one of the

the defenses of the city and its approaches. Gen. Sherman will not retain the extended limits they embrace, but will contract the line very much.

Gen. Foster still holds the position near the Tullifinny. With his concurrence I have detached the fleet brigade, and the men belongng to it have returned to their vessels. The excellent service performed by this detachment has fully realized my wishes, and 'exemplified the efficiency of the organizationinfantry and light artillery handled as skirmishers. The howitzers were always landed will do. If you move the pontoons, be sure to as quickly as the men, and were brought into action before the light pieces of the land-service could be got ashore. I regret very much that the reduced comple

ments of the vessels prevent me from maintainng the force in constant organization. With 300 more marines and 500 seamen I could frequently operate to great advantage, at the present time, when the attention of the rebels is so engrossed by Gen. Sherman. It is said that they have a force at Hardee-ville, the pickets of which were retained on the

Union causeway until a few days since, when some of our troops crossed the river and pushed them back. Concurrently with this, I caused the Sonoms to snehor se as to sweep the ground in the direction of the causeway. The transfer of the right wing (30,000 men)

to Beaufort will so imperil the rebel force at Hardeeville that it will be cut off or dispersed, Meanwhile I will send the Dai-Ching to St.

Helena, to meet any want that may arise in that quarter, while the Mingo and Pontiac will be ready to act from Broad River. The general route of the army will be north-

more or less by circumstances which it may not be possible to foresee My co-operation will be confined to assistance in attacking Charleston, or in establishing communication at Georgetown, in case the army pushes on without attacking Charleston,

and time alone will show which of these will The weather of the Winter first, and the condition of the ground in Spring, would permit little advantage to be derived from the presence of the army at Richmond until the middle of May. So that Gen. Sherman has no reason to move in haste, but can choose such objects as

he prefers, and take as much time as their attainment may demand. The Department will learn the objects in view of Gen. Sherman more precisely from a letter addressed by him to Gen. Halleck, which he read to me a few

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Rear-Admiral, commanding South Atlantic

Blockading Squadron. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, POCO-

TALIGO, S. C., Jan. 29, 1865. Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding Depart-

ment of the South. GENERAL: I have just received dispatches from Gen. Grant, stating that Schofield's Corps (the Twenty-third), 21,000 strong, is ordered sent us all orders to be on our guard east from Tennessee, and will be sent to Beau- all night, and ready for action the next fort, N. C. That is well; I want that force to secure a point on the railroad about Golds- morning. boro', and then to build the railroad out to that

If Goldsboro' be too strong to carry by rapid movement, then a point near the Neuse, south of Goldsboro', will answer, but the bridge and position about Kinston should be held and fortified strong. The movement should be masked by the troops already at Newbern. Please notify Gen. Palmer that these troops are coming, and to be prepared to receive them.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield will command in person, and is admirably adapted for the work. If it hours in anxious anticipation. be possible, I want him to secure Goldsboro'. We, fearing that the Raiders might with the railroad back to Morehead City and

As soon as Gen. Schofield reaches Fort Macon, have him to meet some one of your staff. to explain in full the details of the situation of all turned south against me, he need not follow, but turn his attention against Raleigh; if he can secure Goldsboro' and Wilmington, it will be as much as I expect before I have passed the Santee. Send him all detachments of men for they are nearly all old soldiers who have been detached or on furlough. Until I pass the Santee you can better use these detach-

ments at Bull's Bay, Georgetown, etc.
I will instruct Gen. McCallum, of the Railroad Department, to take his men up to Beaufort, N. C., and employ them on the road out. I do not know that he can use them on any road here. I did instruct him, while awaiting information from North Carolina, to have them build a good treatle bridge across Port Royal Ferry; but I now suppose the pontoon bridge make a good road out to Garden's Corners, and mark it with sign-boards-obstructing the old road, so that, should I send back any detachments they would not be misled.

I prefer that Hatch's force should not be materially weakened until I am near Columbia, when you may be governed by the situation of affairs about Charleston. If you can break the railroad between this and Charleston, then this force could be reduced.

I am, with respect, etc., W. T. Sherman, Major-General commanding.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 19, 1865. Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Sin: When you left Savannah, a few days ago, you forgot the map which Gen. Geary had pre-

(Continued on second page.)

Andersonville:

Read the lower

half of the last

page of this paper,

and especially the

lower half of the

last column,

A Story of Rebel Military

Prisons.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS. The wonderful country about Cumberland Gap, and the strategic importance of that place. The great need of food and forage for the garrison sends a battalion of cavalry up Powell's Valley to clear it out and secure its supplies. A rebel command starts down the valley to drive the Union troopers out. The two forces meet on top of a hill, and a prompt charge gives the day to the Union men and

scatters the rebels in headlong rout. The cavalry battalion occupies the country gained, and protects the forage trains sent out to gather up the supplies and baul them in. This duty lasts until the morning of Jan. 3. 1864. The battalion is attacked by Jones's Brigade of rebels, and after a stubborn, desperate fight is compelled to surrender. The prisoners are taken by rail through a picturesque part of Virginia to Richmond, searched at Libby, and sent to different prisons. First week of prison life. Interior and exterior scenes in Richmond. Stoppage of exchange.

The first squad of prisoners leave Richmond for Anderson ville. Scenes along the route. Arrival at the famous prison-pen. Something as to southern Georgia. A sterile land. Ingenious construction of shelters against the weather. Gen. Winder and Capt. Wirs

take charge of the Prison.

The month of March is passed in the pen, with little shelter from the snow, rain, and wind. The prison fills up with additional squads, including the deserters from Castle Lightning in Richmond, with whom the other prisoners have much trouble. Mortality rap-

Crowd inside the stockade constantly increases. Arrival of prisoners and guns from Oolustee. Killing of "Poll Parrot." Prisoners plagued by vermin. Trading with guards. The prisoners' minds are tent on exchange or escape. Much time devoted to tunneldigging. Traitors are summarily punished. The rainy month of June.-The crowd inside the prison rapidly increases, the rations grow worse, and the misery intensifies. Terrible ravages of diseases of the digestive organs. Appalling increase in the mortality.

Raiders grow unbearable. They attempt the murder of Leroy L. Key, who forms a band

Some instances of deaths of the writer's com-

CHAPTER XXXV-(continued).

ASSAULT OF THE REGULATORS ON THE RAIDERS - A DESPERATE BATTLE, RE-SULTING IN THE OVERTHROW OF THE

HE ATTACK ON SERG'T Key caused the greatest excitament. To us of the Regulators it showed that the Raiders had penetrated our designs, and were prepared for them. To the great majority ward; but the exact direction must be decided of the prisoners it was the first intimation that such a thing was contemplated; the news spread from squad to squad with the greatest rapidity, and soon everybody was discussing the

> chances of the movement. For awhile men ceased their interminable discussion of escape and exchange-let those over-worked words and themes have a rare spell of reposeand debated whether the Raiders would whip the Regulators or the Regulators conquer the Raiders. The reasons which I have previously enumerated induced a general disbelief in the probability of our success. The Raiders were in good health, well fed, used to operating together, and had the confidence begotten by a long series of successes. The Regulators lacked in all these respects.

Whether Key had originally fixed on the next day for making the attack, or whether this affair precipitated the crisis, I know not, but later in the evening he

There was very little sleep anywhere that night. The rebels learned through their spies that something unusual was going on inside, and as their only interpretation of anything unusual there was a design upon the Stockade, they strengthened the guards, took additional precautions in every way, and spent the

attempt to frustrate the scheme by an attack in overpowering force on Key's squad, which would be accompanied by affairs with me; and you can give him the chief the assassination of him and Limber command of all troops at Cape Fear and in North Carolina. If he finds the enemy has any assistance that might be needed.

The Raiders, though confident of success, were no less exercised. They threw out pickets to all the approaches to their that have come to join my army. They can headquarters, and provided otherwise be so organized and officered as to be efficient, against surprise. They had amuscled against surprise. They had smuggled in some canteens of a cheap, vile whisky -made from sorghum-and they grew quite hilarious in their big tent over their potations. Two songs had long ago been accepted by us as peculiarly the Raiders' own-as someone in their crowd sang them nearly every evening. and we never heard them anywhere else. The first began :

In Athol lived a man named Jerry Lanagan;
He battered away till he hadn't a pound.
His father he died, and he made him a man agin;
Left him a farm of ten acres of ground.

The other related the exploits of an Irish highwayman named Brennan, whose chief virtue was that

What he rob-bed from the rich he gave unto the

And this was the villainous chorus in which they all joined, and sang in such a way as suggested highway robbery, murder, mayhem, and arson:

Brennan on the moor!
Brennan on the moor!
Proud and undaunted stood
John Brennan on the moor.

They howled these two nearly the